

in the chapter on the struggle for American independence. Mr. Gardiner, speaking of the virtual control of the colonies by the British, reasons to believe that those amongst the colonists who called themselves *Loyalists*, and would cling to the connection with Great Britain, at least at that was happening, formed at the third of the population. John Adams, referring to a later period, expressed the opinion that *Loyalists* constituted one-half of the inhabitants of the colonies. On page 784, we read that 742 unhappy Germans were sent off like so many sheep to the British in 1783 in reconquering America. "The number of Germans who served with the British colors in America during the Revolutionary War was more than twice as large." On page 790, the population of the United States at the break of the war for Independence is computed at "less than one million." The number is here underestimated by about a third. On page 794, American success is explained in the following way: "American independence became the work of an active minority, especially vigorous in New England, and some other parts further south. This minority was always ready to take advantage of every emergency arising in their favor, and to avail themselves of the aid of the foreign enemies of England. The cause of America was more exact, the colonies of England better, than the cause of England herself. The same passion seized the British Parliament ready to act beside by an act of pure resistance of the Americans to the payment of which their representatives had not consented, had we not seen the House of Commons when they set aside the rights of the colonies, and chose the Middlesex electors. In the one case the British Parliament, in the other case the British House of Commons, insisted on having its rights because it believed them to be in the right. The principle of self-government is the right. The people acknowledge that it is better to allow a poor blunder in order that they may learn by experience than to coerce them for their own good without a trial." This is so far as the book goes. America as it was to be seen, seemed as easy to suppress as to suppress. The British were to be seen, and when England discovered that she was not the case, she learned a lesson which would teach her in the future how much consideration she should show to the "dependencies which were left." If England did not learn such a lesson, no sign of it was visible in the attitude of her government toward her transmarine dependencies for nearly two generations. More than Thirteen Colonies, after the independence of the United States, were to be seen, and even partial self-government was granted, but